nust be filled and printed anew each day. From its ture, being that of experts, it cannot be delegated to others without serious inconvenience and without the committee. Mr. Sheelan said that it the one was part to the business of the paper. In case the ournalist be employed upon a morning newspaper, he is usually works far into the night, and must necessarily relound his sleep into the following day. The usual prolong his sleep into the following his slee letriment to the business of the paper. In case the journalist be employed upon a morning newspaper, he usually works far into the night, and must necessarily is 10 a. m., which would entail a serious hardship upon all journalists working at night. In case the journalist be employed on an afternoon or evening paper, his work for the day must be done in the forenoon, and 10 a. m. is the most important and pressing of all hours to him-the one at which suspension or interruption of labor causes the most serious inconvenience. It is very seldom that a journalist is required by the court to sit on a jury after he has been The almost invariable custom is to excuse him from duty, on the ground of injury to his In cases involving political considerations, in civil or criminal cases which have excited wide public attention, journalists are never desired as jurors, cause, from the nature of their business, they have either formed or expressed opinions, or are suspected of a bias. The result is that the main effect of

of a bias. The result is that the main effect of having them eligible is to subject them to the authorization of a bias. The result is that the main effect of having them eligible is to subject them to the authorization of the control of the newspaper posts of the control of the newspaper posts. Without him the paper could not exist. As a general rule, he is a patient, hardworking and assidnors public servant. "For several years I was a reporter in New-York City," said the speaker, "and I know something of the duties, as well as the trials, of these men."

The committee resolved to report the bill, which was done when the Assembly met.

LEROY ENTITLED TO HIS SEAT.

REPORT OF THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS COM-MITTEE NULLIFYING THE TROY FRAUDS.

Albany, April 3 .- The Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report on William B. Leroy's contest for the seat of the IVth Albany District, now held by Michael C. Gillice. The committee favored the scat-ing of Lercy. The committee gives the following as the vote proven for each candidate, rejecting the fuspectors' returns in the 11d District, First Ward of Cohoes, and the IVth District. Watervliet: Gillice's vote as allowed by the canvass was 4.622. from his vote in the Hd District, First Ward, Cohoes, 321; his vote in the IVth District of Watervilet, 445; fraudulent vote in the 11d and 111d Districts of Watervillet, 60; add his vote proven in the 11d District, First Ward, Cohoes, 182; his vote proven in the IVth District of Watervillet, 13, and Gillice's total vote is shown to be 3,001. Leroy's vote as allowed by the canvass was 4,437. Deduct from his vote in the 11d District, First Ward, Cohoes, 82; his vote in the 17d District, First Ward, Cohoes, 82; his vote in the 1Vth District, Watervillet, 191; add his vote proven in the 1Id District, First Ward, Cohoes, 96; his vote proven in the IVth District, Watervillet, 171, and Leroy's total vote is shown to be 4.431, thus giving him a majority over Gillice of 440. The report ends with a resolution that Leroy be declared elected. It is signed only by the Republican members of the com-

When the report was read Mr. Stranahan moved that it lie on the table, be printed, and made a special order for Monday evening.

Mr. Fish asked how the House could read the evi

dence by that time. No member should be turned out without the evidence being laid before the House.

Mr. Sullivan (Dem.), of the Privileges and Elections Committee, said he had just heard the report for the first time. Mr. Stranahan had made an arrange-ment with the minority members that the report lie on the table, so that the minority might have a chance to present their report. Mr. Stranahan said that every man who had wanted

a chance to read the report had had it.

Mr. Hill said that it was an important case, in which much testimony had been taken. Not a mem-ber of the committee had sat continuously during the investigation, and no one could tell what the whole testimony contained. The evidence should be printed and ample time should be given for examining it.

Ten days at least should be allowed in order to have the report and testimony printed before taking action. Mr. Stranahan said that if it were possible to get the evidence before the House, such a thing would be most desirable. But the clerk had consuited with the state Printer, and had learned that it would not be possible to print the voluminous evidence before the close of the session. There were many precedents for considering such a case on the report, without all the evidence being printed.

Mr. Fish wanted the evidence printed. If there were precedents for turning a member out before the evidence was in the hands of the House, he did not know of them.

Mr. Stranahan held that since on the tatement of Mr. Stranahan said that if it were possible to get

evidence was in the hands of the House, he did not know of them.

Air, stranahan held that, since on the statement of the State Printer it would be impossible to get the evidence printed in time for the House to act on it. he owed it to the House to make the report at once. There was no other way. A wrong had been done and he wanted to right it as soon as possible.

Mr. Sheehan cited as a parallel case the urinting of certain testimony taken in a year. That was printed from day to day. The State Printer could print the testimony in a few days.

Mr. Stranahan then withdrew from his former position, saying that, relying on the statement that the evidence could be printed in a few days, he would nove to print it with the report, and make the case a special order for a week from Monday, which motion was adopted.

THE ELECTRICAL INVESTIGATION. SENATOR JACOBS'S QUERULOUS MOOD TOWARD

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Albany, April 3 (Special).-The most interesting and valuable Senate document which has been produced at this session is the report on current methods of eleclighting recently drawn up by the Committee on General Laws as the result of its prolonged investigation in New-York. An extended summary of the report has already been printed in The Tribune. When it came up for adoption this morning, Mr. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, asked what had become of the bill which is to embody the committee's recommenda-"It isn't completed," Mr. Erwin explained

"Well, aren't we adopting the entire principle of the bill which you mean to present here by adopting

"I don't think so. The committee has not already agreed upon a bill. The one I myself have in mind would give police power over the electric-lighting companies. There is some difference of opinion in the nittee as to how general the bill should be or whether cities should be under their own control under that of a general State Board. There is nothing in the report that commits anybody to any particular measure. Several bills have been introluced already. I think electric-lighting plants should be subjected to much the same system of supervision steam boilers."

"I see the committee tried to secure the attendance of Mr. Edison," said Mr. Jacobs, who was bent or picking flaws in the report. "It was unsuccessful.

Was Mr. Edison subpocnaed?"

Mr. President," said Mr. Erwin, "we tried very hard to get Mr. Edison. I telegraphed him and wrote him a letter, but he was away in Virginia, traveiling to

a letter, but he was away in Virginia, travelling to North Carolina for the benefit of his health and couldn't come. The Edison Company sent their next best man, Mr. Johnson, and he assisted us very materially."

"That's a good deal like the play of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet loft out," said Mr. Jacobs. "I have been told that the presence of Mr. Edison could have been secured if it had been desired.

"That is not true. He has never come North."

"Well, if we should adopt the report, don't we commit ourselves in advance to this naknown bill:"

"This committee was sent out to make an investigation," replied Mr. Erwin. "It has made an investigation which has excited attention all over the scientific world."

Does the report favor any of the rival systems?" ked Mr. Linson.

"No. My name wouldn't have been attached to it
it did's remarked Mr. Cantor quietly. "It is
uply a summary of the testimony we received and
sen't take sides with any system."

Mr. Erwin, by request, presented a concurrent resotion asking for the printing of 5,000 extra copies of
e report. Those first prepared are already ex-

he report.

PRESERVATION OF THE ADIRONDACKS. Albany, April 3 (Special).—The Assembly Committee on General Lands listened to arguments this afternoon upon Senator Sioan's concurrent resolution instructing the Forestry Commission to ascertain what will be the cost to the State of purchasing the forest lands in the Adirondacks, and upon Assemblyman Nixon's bill creating a commission, chiefly composed of physicians. learn the cost of the lands and to have charge of them when purchased by the State. Senator Sloan's concurrent resolution was supported in strong addresses by hishop Doane, of Albany, and by J. B. Harrison, corresponding secretary of the State Forestry Association. The authoromous continuous and to lay on the table Mr. Sloan's resolution, and to lay on the table Mr. Nixon's bill. It is probable the Assembly will pass Senator Sloan's resolution to-morrow.

MR. SHEEHAN'S CURIOSITY GRATIFIED. Adhany, April 3 (Special).—Assemblyman Sheehan made an inquiry of Assemblyman Burns this morning respecting the bill for the registration of voters recently passed by the Senate. Mr. Burns, as the chairman passed by the Schmittee on General Laws in Mr. Whipple's

absence, replied that owing to Mr. Whipple's illness the bill had been laid aside until the next meeting of the committee. Mr. Sheehan said that if the bill was

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

REDISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND-BRIDGE OVER NIAGARA RIVER.

Albany, April 3 (Special).-Assemblyman Peck's bill for the redistribution of the school fund provoked some discussion when it was brought up in the Sen-Mr. McCarren objected to it as a scheme to make the cities bear an undue proportion of the expense of maintaining schools throughout the

"I don't think we ought to make this a local matter," said Mr. Sloan. "In the State there are eightytwo school districts in which the total valuation of property is less than \$5,000. The people there have to pay a local school tax of, in some cases, as high as 8 per cent on their property. There are 457 districts whose valuation is under \$10,000, and 1,578 whose valuation is under \$20,000. The great cities ought

not to object to any of them."

The bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Roesch presented a petition in favor of the Weekly-Payment bill, signed by 30,000 wageworkers, 2,300 being employes of railway corporations, 11,000 of manufacturing corporations, 4,700 of mining corporations, 9,000 of other corporations and 3,000 engaged in miscellaneous occupations.

The New-York Annexed District bill was made a special order for next Tuesday morning.
"I would like to know," cried Mr. Ives, "if the bill

is always to be postponed so that the Senate will adjourn before it can be reached." Mr. Fassett, in reply, gave notice that he would ask chairmen of committees so to arrange their work

that evening sessions may hereafter be held to enable the Senate to catch up with its business. Mr. Saxton's bill for a commission to propose amendments to the Constitution was also made a special order for Tuesday.

Mr. Langhlin introduced a bill to incorporate a company for the construction of a new bridge for rati-road or other purposes across the Niagara River at some point between the reserva-tion at the Falls and the Old Suspension Bridge, near Lewiston. The cupital stock of the company is to be \$500,000, and may be increased to \$2,000,000, in \$500,000, and may be increased to \$2,000,000, in \$100 shares. There are to be nane directors. The company is to be subject to the restrictions and liabilities of railroad companies, and may issue bonds on loans, not to exceed \$2,000,000. It may also charge such compensation as may enable it to pay working expenses, interest on borrowed money, dividends of not more than 10 per cent, and such additional sams as will furnish a sinking fund each year not to exceed 5 per cent of its bonded debt. If the bridge is not begun before July 1, 1895, and completed with five years thereafter, the corporation shall coase.

Peter A. Porter and Charles B. Gaskill, of Niagara Falls; William B. Surrett and James H. Koes, of Buffalo; Frederick H. James, of Lancaster, and Jeseph E. Ewell, of Alden, are named as commissioners to locate the bridge and receive subscriptions to the stock of the company.

Mr. Linson, acting on suggestions made yesterday, introduced as a separate bill an amendment to the

auper Insane bill calling for the purchase of asylum

Pauper Insane bill calling for the purchase of asystantiands.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably to-night Senator Erwin's bill to create special boards of arbitration to settle the claims of O'Brien & Clark, and other Aqueduct contractors, against the City of New-Yerk, John O'Brien was here to day and sald:

The Board of Aqueduct Commissioners show no disposition to settle my claim. I have therefore appealed to the Legislature to pass a bill permitting us to go before arbitrators.

The Judiciary Committee modified the bill so as not to make the award of the arbitrators final, but reermitting either the city or the contractors to carry a decision against them to the Court of Appeals.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were these:

Mr. Hunter—Appropriating \$115,749 to Cornell University, which amount was due from the State as the income from the College Land Scrip Fund.

Mr. Greene—Appropriating \$5,000 to enable the Dairy Commissioner to employ butter and cheese experts.

Mr. Bradford—Providing for secret booths at polling places as provided in the Saxton Idll.

W. C. Stevens—Making charges for sleeping-ear berths a dollar for distances up to 300 miles and \$1.25 for distances between 300 and 400 miles. Mr. Hunter - Appropriating \$115,749 to Cornell Uni-

HEARING ON TELEPHONE CPARGES. Albany, April 3.—The Assembly committee on Electricity to night listened to arguments on the Clark Telephone Charges Regulation bill. Frank S. Gardner, James Talcott and Simon Sterne, of New York, councel for the Telephone subscribers' Association of Newfor the Perphone Subscribers Association of New York City, were present, claiming to represent 5,000 to remove subscribers in New York and Brooklyn. J. W. Warner, Isidor Strauss and Charles H. Shepard, of Brooklyn, were also present. Mr. Sterne spoke, saying H. conclusion that the companies should not charge so much more in large cities, because there they allow one to talk to more people. He may d they allow one to talk to more people. He argue that \$80 a year for a telephone would give a fal

MURDERED BY BEING KNOCKED DOWN.

THE PILOT'S SKULL STRUCK THE SIDEWALK AND WAS FRACTURED.

A fatal quarrel occurred yesterday opposite No. 12 south-st. at 12:40 p. m. William Abernethy, age forty, a pilot on a steam canal heat, the John Lang. ras to-day to have taken the same place on a new canal-boat. With him he had had as engineer on the canal-boat. With him he has had as each applied for a John Lanz. Albert Richard, who also applied for a similar post on the new heat. Abernethy would not recommend him and had feeling was the consequence. Albert Rickard get "Fritz" Chanmon, a had character and a giant in size and generally known a. "Dutch Fritz," to espouse his quarrel. Abernethy was walking along south-st, yesterday and was accosted by Cinnamon, near by whom was Rickard. Cinnamon immediately picked a quarrel with Abernethy. Abernethy had his hands in his pockets when the German struck him a fearful blow and felled him to the ground. In falling, Abernethy struck the edge of the sidewalk with his head and lay perfectly motion-

Cinnamon and Rickard at once fled and Abernethy was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he died from a fracture of the skull at 3.45 p. m.

Detectives Nugent and O'Connell went to China mon's home, No. 18 Cherry st., and arrested him the last night. He was taken to the Touris. Rickard has not been arrested. Abernethy is well spoken of by all who knew him as a sober, hard working, inodensive man. Chinatoon will be arraigned this morning.

TO SAVE THEM FROM THE EVILS OF THE STREETS. Eleven boys, whose ages averaged about ofteen years, were arrested yesterday after midnight by William A. Finn, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cracity to Children. Three of the boys vere found at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance and were arrested on the charge of begging while pretending to sell papers. The other eight, who were arrested on a charge of vagrancy, were found about the Postofice, near the parts of the outside walls made warm by the steam heaters inside. H. E. stocking was seen at the office of the society, and he said that the attention of the society had been directed lately to the importunity of boys who sold papers at late hours at the Bridge, and that several persons who had listened to the boys' stories about being "stack" and had purchased papers from them had found the papers to be two or three days old and had compiathed to the society to have the practice stopped. Regarding the other cight boys arrested, he said that part of them were run aways, whose parents were in good circumstances and had asked the society to take the boys in charge one of these boys, he said, was known in every precinct in the city as a professional beggar, and that when arrested some time ago by the society for begging he had confessed that he often obtained from \$5 to \$8 a day in Fifth-ave. in that way. Postoffice, near the parts of the outside walls made

TO IMPROVE THE POSTAL SERVICE HERE.

Postmaster Van Cott arrived from Washington last even-ng, where he has been to consult with Postmaster-Gen-eral Wanamaker regarding several subjects calculated to Postmaster Van toesen to consult with the legacetic calculated to any over the postal service of this city. One of the main points under discussion with the Department, Mr. Van points of the States produced in United States. Free. Free. St pound. The Department will be here next week," the Postmaster added, "to complete the arrangements for opening this station, which will be the largest and birst-appointed branch office in the United States. Other plans intended branch office in the United States. Other plans intended to increase the efficiency of the service, both as to coldinate the opening of the pound. Stepand and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections and delivery of postal matter, are under way. Sections of the Department to the postal force and forces. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. St pound. Sections. Free. Free. Free. Free. St pound. Sections. Free. Free

noon three shad caught off Wechawken, by the veteran noon ture "Sam" Ludiow. Two were good-sized ree shad, weighing four pounds each. The other was a small male

A TARIFF FOR FARMERS.

FOREIGN COMPETITION-BEGGING FOR

" PROTESTS" AGAINST THE BILL IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 3 .- A good many of the critics of the new Revenue bill, who 'ere born with a complete and thorough knowledge of economic questions, which they are now trying to impart to the readers of freetrade newspapers, find a good deal to amuse them in most of the features of the measure which are designed to give to the farmer, the gardener and the fruit grower, as well as the herdsman and wool-grower, that fair measure of protection against foreign competition which they ask and to which they are entitled. The free trade leaders, however, are by no means inclined to make merry over those provisions. They have not forgotten what free wool, and sneers in regard to the farmers of the North and West, as well as toward the fruit-growers of California, cost them and their party

less than eighteen months ago. Soon after the "Dark Lantern" bill passed the House, one of its stoutest advocates, in conversation with the writer of this dispatch, said in substance; The Tribune, in trying to make farmers believe that their interests are bound up in the protective system, has undertaken a labor of love which will prove to be wholly in vain; it will have its labor for its pains. A few farmers may think that they need or ought to have duties on the products of the farm and orehard, and off live stock and wool, but the overwhelming majority will not be deceived. They know perfectly well that they are not affected in the least by foreign competition; with the single exception of wool, the importation of things grown or produced by the farmers is the merest drop in the bucket."

That man has changed his mind; and, although he will not confess it in a speech in the House or else where, he realizes that the position taken by the ma-jority of the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the farmer and the wool-grower gives the bill an ele-ment of strength which he and his party will find it im possible to overcome. He knows that it would be as fatal as it would be silly for the Democrats to try to shift their ground on the issue of protection to agricultural industries. They have made their own bed,

and upon it they must lie.

When the representatives of the farmers and woolgrowers appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, several months ago, some of the Democratic numbers asked many questions in regard to the decline in the value of forms, especially in the Eastern and Midd® States, in the hope, apparently, of obtain-ing opinions upon which to lay the foundation for an argument that the decline in the value of land, as well as of agricultural products, has been caused by the operation of the protective policy. They did not obtain much satisfaction, and will be obliged to try omething else.

A comparison of the rates of duty proposed on a large number and variety of products in which farmers, wood-growers, fruit-growers, etc., are interested, with the rates under the present law and the duties fixed by the "Dark Lantern" bill, will be found to possess ignificance as well as interest. Here it is:

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Woodlen rags, munge
and flocks. 10c pound. Free. Sc pound.

THE FIRST NORTH RIVER SHAD OF THE SEASON. horticulturists, wool-growers, fruit growers, etc., will Fish Commissioner Blackford received yesterday after-be interested in knowing the extent of the foreign con three shad caught off Weehawken, by the veteran competition in some of the leading items of the foregoing table, and will find it in the following statement showing the dutiable value of importations there-

weighing four pounds each. The other was a small male shad, weighing two and a half pounds. This is unusually late for the first shad to make their appearance, as in former years they have been frequently taken as early as it. Patrick's Day. The largest of these shad was sent at it always considered that the first shad should grace the Mayor's table.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the direct of the first shad should grace the All trains run through, and are equipped with Bullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service. Station foot of Liberty-st.

\$1,025,000; hemp, \$1,535,000; substitutes for hemp, \$5,785,000; lemons, \$3,221,000; oranges, \$1,028,000; raisins, \$1,712,000; hay, \$1,083,000; cheese, \$1,132,000; other provisions, \$638,000; wools, not manufactured, \$17,433,000; apples and other green and dried fruity \$7,48,000; plants, trees, shrubs, sie, \$324,000.

\$17,433,000; apples and other green and dried fruit, \$748,900; plants, trees, strubs, etc., \$324,000.

These figures make it total of \$75,927,125. The total dutlable value of all merchandise subject to duty imported in the year ended June 30, 1859, was \$484. 850,767. So it seems that the importations which bring foreign agriculturists, etc., into direct competi-tion with the farmers, wool-growers and fruit-grow-ers of the United States do amount to something ers of the United states do amount to something more than "a drop in the bucket," after all. It will require something more than a Free-Trader's quip or jest to dispose of the facts and figures above given.

Members of the mimority of the Ways and Means Committee seem to be "short" on protests against the new bill; and the correspondent of one New-York Free Trade paper has sent a begging dispatch, beseeching every one that is in distress, or in debt, or discontenied, to send his complaint forthwith to ex-Premier Mills, or one of his colleagues, to the end that the same may be put to the best use; because, remarks the candid correspondent, "written protests are not likely to be heard of, particularly, if sent to the Republean members of the committee. If sent to the Democratic nembers they will be much more likely to be active, for they will not be concealed from the newspapers, and, when the time comes for using the arguments contained in facm in the House, it will be interesting to be able to say that the petition of Republicans who object to being ruined by too much protection had to be submitted by the party that was supposed to have no interest in the prosperity of American business men."

This paragraph shows, as well as anything that has been published thus far, the desperate straits in which the Free Traders find themselves. The invitation is unique. It is a sort of Macedonian cry from the Free Traders to all Republicans who, for any reason, may be discontented on account of some Item in the hill to "come over and help us." The assertion that it will be unself for Republicans who, for any reason, may be discontented on account of some Item in the hill to "come over and help us." The assertion that it will be unself for Republicans who, for any reason, when protests will be placed where they will do the most good, will provoke sumething londer than a sulfe from everyhold who had any experience with the inembers of the "Dark Lantern" calad two years ago, when petitions and protests were himsel by the thous more than "a drop in the bucket," after all. It will

REORGANIZING THE FEDERAL COURTS. A BILL TO DEFINE THEIR JURISDICTION TO BE

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 3.- The House Committee on Judiciary to day authorized Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, to report favorably the bill to define the Juri-diction The bill provides that all of United States courts. rigical jurisdiction, civil or criminal, now vested in a United States Circuit Courts, shall be vested in he District Courts, except remedial writs. The Cir-nit Courts are reformed and reorganized, and are tablished in the following cities: Roston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New-Orleans, Cincinnati,

President. When necessary to make a quorum, a District Judge may be designated by the Circuit Judge of the circuit to sit in the Circuit Court; and when the business the Circuit Court; and when the business of a District Court requires it, a Circuit Judge may be assigned to held the District Court; but neither is permitted to sit in appeal in any case tried by him in the District Court. A writ of error, in cases proper for such writ, and in all other cases on appeal, may be taken to the Circuit Court from any final afgment or decive of our District Court within the Circuit Coart shall have appellate juri-diction in criminal cases, which is now provided by law by writ of error to the District Court. An appeal from the District Court to the Circuit Court in the same cases

in the trial of isolictments for capital offences, a brenit Judge is required to sit with the District udge, and write of error are allowed directly to the go, and writs of crief as a construction from Court from the Diariet Court. The Circuit ges receive appellate jurisdiction to review the guests and decrees of the Supreme Courts of the crief Territories. No writ of error or appeal to

agment of the Circuit Court on all question

intent states, or some officer thereof, the authority is a party, or when the standards at authority is a party, or when the provides a question on the constitutional way of the limited states, at of the three party. The judgment of the minority growthing for the middle provides of the passage of the passage of the lift, the period of the passage of the passage of the lift, the period is the little passage in which acquired by the little passage in which acquired by the little passage in which acquired by the little passage in the passage of the lift, the content of the said be mindle and of contents of the said be mindle and the said bear of the passage of the lift, the contents of the said bear of the said that the said that the had received, only this content was present and the control of the said bear of the said that the said that the had received, only this said in the said that the said that the had received, only this content was present and the said that the bear of the said that shall be final, and the facts shall be specially if requested by either party. The judgment All possess is in civil actions of any trendit Court, was presented to the proceedings of this net, may be reviewed by the spream court upon a writ of error; and an appeal shall be aboved to the supreme Court from any decree of any Circuit Court of the appeal Court from any decree of any Circuit Court for made final by the process of this let, in cases of equity and and the spream affirm, modify or every a terminal service of the court may affirm, modify or every a terminal direct a structure to a decree to be indicated as a structure of a decree to be indicated.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES. THE SENATE OBSERVING GOOD PRIDAY-RESO

LUTIONS PASSED IN THE HOUSE. Washington, April 3.-On motion of Mr. Edmunds, it

was ordered that, to morrow being Good Friday, the adjournment to-day should be notil saturday. The House amendments to it's senate bill for a good gleaf park in the District of Columbia were laid

refers the Senate. The principal amendment was that half the expenditure for the park should be paid sit of the taxes collected in the District. After coniderable discussion the Pouse amendments were non oncurred in and a conference a ked. Mr. Hear called up the melion to lay on the table

the motion heretofore made by Mr. Edmunds to reoder the vote passing the bill to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Com-

Mr. Edmands moved to postpone the matter until December next, and stated, as a reason for the motion, that he hoped that a commission would be provided by Concress at the present session to examine the whole subject of street railroads, so that at the next easion Congress could act Justly and intelligently on the ten or fitteen different projects that were pending and were to be considered. Mr. Hoer, who has charge and were to be considered. of the Eckington bill, said that he would probably call up again on saturday.

The following Senate bills were taken from the calidar and passed: Appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Amora, Ill.; appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Lendville, Col.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Lodge, of Massachu-setts, a polition from the New England Shor and Leather Association against the imposition of a duty hides and skins was ordered printed in "The Record."

On motion of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, the Senate bill was passed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather information as to the present condition and pres

gather information as to the present condition and preservation of the for seal interests of the Government in the region of Alaska, as compared with its condition in 18-76; also full information as to the impending extinction of the sea otter industry.

On motion of Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to requesting the President to invite from time to time, as fit occasion may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States may have deplomate relations to the ced that any differences or disputes arising between the tovernments, which cannot be adjusted by Jujourationary, may be referred to arbitration.

Bills were presed authorizing the helps of Reser Admiral C. H. Baldwin to reserve a sunification from the Care of Russia; and authorizing Heavy tignean, Lieutemant Aaroo Ward, Captain H. O. Cochran and Captain G. H. Anderson, to accept from the President or the French Republic diplomas of the Legion of Honor.

PAYORING A PATENT OFFICE BUILDING. Washington, April 3.—The House Committee on Patents fo day formally authorized Chairman Butter worth to report to the House a bill providing for the erection of a new building for the use of the Patent office and other bureaus of the Interior Department, at a cost of \$3,000,000.

TO LOOK INTO ALLEGED COURT ABUSES, Washington, April 3.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to day appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messes, Thompson, McCormick and Oates, to visit Alabama and neighboring Southern States, to take testimony and make a thorough investigation of the alleged improper action of court officers in instituting prosecutions without reason, and for the purpose of

collecting fees. It is also charged that sentences in criminal cases have been suspended without warrant of law, and that the officials have been guilty of mal-administration and corruption.

FOR ADMISSION OF IDAHO.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL BY A VOTE OF 129 TO 1.

THE DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO VOTE, AND A QUORUM IS COUNTED BY THE SPEAKER-

PURPOSING TO MAKE THIS A TEST CASE. Washington, April 3.-When the House resumed consideration of the Idaho Admission bill to-day, Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, concluded his speech in advocacy of the measure, and emphasized the assertion that the only objection made to the bill was that those who believed in and taught Mormonism in Idaho were disfranchised. He knew that some of the Mormons

were good men; but as an organization the Mormon

Church was pernicious, and ought not to receive the

Indersement of any man on this floor.

Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, spoke in support of the bill, and denounced the practices and teachings of the Mormon Church. The Constitution of Idaho was in the line of the Edmunds bill.

Mr. Joseph, of New-Mexico, presented the claims of the Territory he represented for admission into the sisterhood of Sintes.

Mr Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, opposed the Idaho Constitution, because it outlawed the members of a

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, criticised the Compulso Education feature of the Constitution, and Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, while denouncing the practice of polygamy, thought that the Constitution invaded the omain of religious belief, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said that the majority

of the Committee on Territories bad seen fit to frame the Idaho bill in such a way as to secure partisan legislation, instead of the proper legislation to bring a state into the Union. The minority would offer an amendment providing that a new convention should be held, and the Constitution submitted to a vote of the people of the Territory, as had been done in the case of Dakota, Mantana and Washington. The amendment required the Edmunds Tucker test oath to be taken by every person voting upon the Constitution. He did not object to the admission of Idaho, but he thought that she would be treated as the other new States had been treated by Congress.

Referring to the political features of the measure, Mr. Springer charged the Republicans with the purpose of admitting Territories under such provisions as would insure an increase of their representation in the Senate He then criticised the apportionment clause of the Idaho Constitution.

Mr. Lodge said that the minority of the Committee Each Circuit Court is to be composed of the present on Territories had argued that it was not right to distribute and two others, to be appointed by the not a question of dealing with a specific crime of a particular individual. It was a queston of dealing with a system which upheld and organized what was declared to be a crime under the laws of the United states. Still less was this a question involving religious liberty. From the beginning of the history of the Normons they had defled the laws of the United States. Now the great tide of American civilization final and population was coming over them from every not the side, and their effort was to get themselves into statehood, so that, perhaps, they could find immunity, if not protection, by offering support to one or the other political party. That support they had already found at the hands of the Democratic minerity of the com-

at the hands of the Democratic minority of the committee.

Mr. Henderson, of lowa, said that the attitude of the Democratic party was a familiar sight to the country. It was the Democratic party behind its old shield, a Constitution of its own making, not a Constitution made by the Fathers. The Democratic party was a polygunist. (Laughter.) It had a whole batch of wives. (Laughter.) Who were they I slavery was one. Slaver Terratory was another. I reason was another. (Derisive laughter on Democratic side.)

Mr. Henderson-Oh, you revenitz them, boys, (Laughter.) You know their names, and now you have Foivgamy for one of your wives, (Loruph hallot-boxes was one of your wives; and you have been true to every one of them. (Laughter.) I like your loyalty to them, but do not sucaid behind constitutional shields to cover up your purpose. Now, when the little Territory has set an example of morality that should appeal to this legislative body, you bring in constitutional shields to try to fight under that cover, but the people know what you are.

of baseco contained in section, at 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, at 50 cents per pound. Provided further, that if any bale, box or package contains more than 20 per cent of tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, the entropy of the contained of and: if stemmed, at \$2.75 per pound.
Provided further, that if any tobacco imported in any

have box, package or in bunk shall consist of tobacco produced in distorent countries, the entire quantity of above contained in such hale, box, package or bulk shall distance, if not stemmed, at \$2 per pound; if stemmed,

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, April 3.-Fourth class postmasters were o-day appointed as follows:

Tennsylvania-C. R. Lehman, frillhart; J. D. Slater, Champion; A. H. Warner, Greendale; Susan B. Smith, South Straben; F. L. Maule, Taicose; Van W. Thomas, York-F. C. Appinzeller, Le Raysville; L. Skinner, Panama. New Jersey-F. B. Jamison, Belle Meade.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, April 3.-The bond offers to day aggre gated \$100,000, as follows: Registered 4s \$1,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$30,000 at 122. Compon 4s \$5,000 at 122. Registered 4 1 2s \$50,000, \$1,000 at 103 1 2. Compon 4 1 2s \$1,500, \$10,000 at 103 1 2. All the offers were accepted.

THE CENSUS BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, April 3.—The President has approved the act to amend the act providing for taking the eleventh and subsequent cossises.

SENATOR STEWART NOT ITS AUTHOR. Washington, April 3.—When the bill to tax the manufacture and sale of adulterated beer introduced in the senate Tuesday was sent into the office of the ecretary, where correspondents of the press associa-

Means health, vigor, vivacity, good morals. The Sherman King" Vaporizer will secure pure air wherever it is used. It's simple and inexpensive. Infallible in operation. \$3.50 pays - bedroom size; \$5 to keep whole house pure.

SELF-ACTING. Each Vaporizer sold charged for use. No care except to re-plenish once in two months at expense of 4 to 8 cents, according to size. Three sizes #3 50, #3, #8. 83.50, 85, 88,
send for circulars and testimonials.
SHERMAN "KING" VAPORIZER COMPANY.
45 Kilby-st., Beston; Chicopee Falls, Mass.;
113 East 14th-st., New-York City, or Philadelphia, Penn,

SPRING

ulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, are NOW speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the greatest of all known humor cures, the

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curative power. An acknowledged specific of world-wide celebrity. Entirely vegetable, safe, innocent, and palatable. Effects daily more great cures of skin, scalp, and blood humors than all other skin and blood remedica before the public. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies.

Sold everywhere. Price, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. IT Send for " How to Cure Spring Hun

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.

tions and newspapers see bills, it bore the name of Senator Stewart, hence its introduction was credited to him. It was introduced by Senator Wolcott.

THE CHINESE AND THE CENSUS.

THE SENATE DEBATING THE ENUMERATION BLLL

Washington, April 3.—In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Hale, the House bill to amend the Census law by providing for the enumeration of the Chinese population was taken from the calendar and read, with the amendments reported by the Committee on the Census. Mr. Eustis asked Mr. Hale, chairman of the Census

Committee, as to the necessity for the bill, and whether the enumeration of the Chinese would not be taken without it. Mr. Hale said that it was desirable, for many reasons,

that there should be a complete enumeration of the Chinese, and that could not be had under the ordinary provisions for enumerators. The bill had an undoubted object aside from what was strictly census basiness. Taking advantage of the census, which was to include Chinamen, the bill provided that every Chinese person enumerated by the census-taker should have a certificate engraved and formal duplicates of which would be filed in the Census office, which should be a per-manent record of all Chinamen found here on June 1.

The bill as it came from the House had been altered by the Census Committee in material ways. The House bill provided, for Instance, that any question arising hereafter in reference to the right of a Chinaman to remain in the country should depend upon the certificate, which was to be, in the language of the bill, "the sole evidence of his right." The Census Committee had not thought that to be just or right,

POSTON CHURCHES OPPOSING THE BILL. Boston, April 3 (special).—The present aspect of the Chinese question was discussed to-day at a union meeting of south End churches. The meeting was called to consider the Emmeration bill now before Congress. Resolutions were adopted arging Massachusetts Con-gressmen to oppose the bill.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD'S FUNDING BILL. Washington, April 3.-The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard further statements by doordeld Story, the attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were supplemental to President Adams's statement, and included some figures which he had promised to file with the committee. Mr. Story submitted a copy of the pending bill to fund the covernment indebtedness of the Pacific Railroad companies, centaining amendments suggested by Presi-dent Adams to meet the case of the Union Pacific Company. The important changes proposed are the abolition of the Government guarantee of the bonds to be issued, a provision for the cancellation of the mort-cage upon full payment of the books, and a readjust-ment of the amounts of the books, and a readjust-ment of the amounts of the payments somewhat upon the plan proposed in the case of the Central Facilla Company, so as to fand one-half of the interest for the first ten years, and thereby reduce the amount of the unit payments, with a corresponding increase of the uitimate payments.

DISCUSSING PLANS FOR POSTAL CURRENCY. Washington, April 3.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day further discussed the subject of issuing some kind of fractional currency for use n the mails. The sub-committee which had been appointed to confer with the Postmaster-General on the subject reported that it had done so and that the Post naster-General did not regard the proposition with master-General did not regard the proposed favor. He promised to submit in writing his views upon the subject to the committee, but in the course of the interview said that he preferred something on the English system of making redeemable by postmasters postage stamps affixed to a card, so that the card could not be used for mail purposes. No action was taken upon the bill by the committee.

THE MONTANA CASE IN THE SENATE. Washington, April 3 (Special).—Senator Gray, of Delaware, finished his speech to-day on the Montana case; and as no one else was ready to go on, Senator George took the opportunity to make a few observations in the contest from his favorite "constitutional" point of view. These were answered in turn by Senator Hoar, and, the discussion beginning to drug, it was decided to let it go over until next Monday, when senstor Vance, one of the minority members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, will make a speech in favor of Messrs, Maginnis and Clarke.

MR. INGALLS AGAIN HONORED BY THE SENATE Washington, April 3 (Special).—The Senate to-day, in accordance with the theory of a resolution adopted several weeks ago, elected Mr. Ingalis president pro-tempore, to serve until further notice, during the future absences of the Vice-President. This action will obviate the necessity of a separate election each time the Vice-President is away for a day or two. Mr. Ingalis's choice for the place will be generally recognized as a well-deserved tribute from the Republicans of the Senate to his efficiency and skill as a presiding officer, and to the brilliant character of his service the floor of the Senate.